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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/541,011 | 12/20/2005 | Ashutosh Joshi | 0-05-106 | 9060 |
| 7590 | 01/29/2009 | | EXAMINER | |
| Kevin D McCarthy | | | WONG, EDNA | |
| Roach Brown McCarthy & Gruber | | | | |
| 1620 Liberty Building | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| Buffalo, NY 14202 | | | 1795 | |
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| | | | 01/29/2009 | PAPER |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/541,011 | JOSHI ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | EDNA WONG | 1795 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4-6 and 8-16 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,4-6 and 8-16 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

| | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

This is in response to the Amendment dated December 8, 2008. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office Action.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims **1, 4-6 and 8-16** have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **CS 274995** ('995) in combination with **Parrish** (US Patent No. 6,793,903 B1) and **Jen et al.** ("Determination of Hydroxyl Radicals in an Advanced Oxidation Process with Salicylic Acid Trapping and Liquid Chromatography", *J. of Chrom. A*, Vol. 796 (1998), pp. 283-288).

The rejection of claims 1, 4-6 and 8-16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CS 274995 ('995) in combination with Parrish and Jen et al. is as applied in the Office Action dated August 26, 2008 and incorporated herein. The rejection has been maintained for the following reasons:

Applicants state that CS 274995 does not mention the generation of hydroxyl radicals and therefore the Examiner errs on page 4, lines 8-10 of the Office Action when alleging that "CS '995 teaches a method for enhancing the generation of hydroxyl radicals".

In response, a preamble is not necessarily accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and

where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. *In re Hirao* 535 F. 2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie* 187 F 2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

In method claims, it is the overall method steps that are given patentable weight not the intended result thereof because the intended result does not materially alter the overall method.

In method claims, the intended result is not given patentable weight when it simply expresses the intended result of a process step positively recited (MPEP § 2111.04).

The Clarke combination teaches similar method steps as presently claimed (i.e., *supplying, supplying, irradiating and mixing*). Similar processes can reasonably be expected to yield products which inherently have the same properties. *In re Spada* 15 USPQ 2d 1655 (CAFC 1990); *In re DeBlauwe* 222 USPQ 191; *In re Wiegand* 86 USPQ 155 (CCPA 195).

Furthermore, the reason or motivation to modify the reference may often suggest what the inventor has done, but for a different purpose or to solve a different problem. It is not necessary that the prior art suggest the combination to achieve the same advantage or result discovered by the Applicants. *In re Linter* 458 F.2d 1013, 173 USPQ 560 (CCPA 1972); *In re Dillon* 919 F.2d 688, 16 USPQ2d 1897 (Fed. Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 500 US 904 (1991); and MPEP § 2144.

Applicants state that in view of the teaching of CS 274995, and following the assumption of the Examiner that the generation of hydroxyl radicals in said publication is performed following the Fenton and photo-Fenton reactions, a person skilled in the art would never have the technical motivation to combine CS '995 with a catalyst such as MgO of Parrish et al., which is not a transition metal.

In response, Parrish teaches that MgO is functionally equivalent to Fe(II) and Cu(II), and teaches that hydrogen peroxide is decomposed on such compound surfaces when heated (col. 3, lines 20-35).

There is no requirement that the motivation to make the combination be expressly articulated in one or more of the references. The teaching, suggestion or inference can be found not only in the references but also from knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *Ashland Oil v. Delta Resins* 227 USPQ 657 (CAFC 1985). The test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re McLaughlin* 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 19710; *In re Rosselet* 146 USPQ 183 (CCPA 1960). References are evaluated by what they collectively suggest to one versed in the art, rather than by their specific disclosures. *In re Simon* 174 USPQ 114 (CCPA 1972); *In re Richman* 165 USPQ 509, 514 (CCPA 1970).

Applicants state that this quantification can be performed only when hydroxyl radicals are not immediately used in further chemical reactions. In the present invention

the radicals are produced and accumulated over time to reach a desired amount (see Fig. 1) and can be therefore quantified by the method of Jen et al.

CS 274995 teaches that the course of phenol breakdown was monitored by means of high-pressure liquid chromatography (page 7, Example 7).

Jen teaches that the purpose of his study was to examine the appropriateness of the HPLC method for determining the concentration of hydroxyl radicals in advanced oxidation processes. The hydroxyl radicals were generated by Fenton's reaction, and then trapped by salicylic acid (page 284, left column, lines 23-35).

One having ordinary skill in the art would have used the HPLC method for determining the concentration of hydroxyl radicals in the oxidation process disclosed by CS 2749956, wherein the hydroxyl radicals were generated by Fenton's reaction, and then trapped by salicylic acid as taught by Jen (page 284, left column, lines 23-35).

There is no requirement that the motivation to make the combination be expressly articulated in one or more of the references. The teaching, suggestion or inference can be found not only in the references but also from knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *Ashland Oil v. Delta Resins* 227 USPQ 657 (CAFC 1985). The test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re McLaughlin* 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 19710; *In re Rosselet* 146 USPQ 183 (CCPA 1960). References are evaluated by what they collectively suggest to one versed in the art, rather than by their specific disclosures. *In re Simon* 174 USPQ 114 (CCPA 1972); *In re Richman* 165

USPQ 509, 514 (CCPA 1970).

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EDNA WONG whose telephone number is (571) 272-1349. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Edna Wong/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1795

EW
January 27, 2009